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NYMPHÆA—PAUL HARIOT

Water-Lilies

MISCELLANEOUS
AQUATICS
AND PERENNIALS



THE
INDEPENDENCE
NURSERIES CO.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO



PLEASE READ THIS PAGE

Prices are all net and not subject to discount.

Terms are cash unless special arrangements are made. Orders from unknown correspondents without satisfactory commercial rating should be accompanied by a remittance to cover the order.

Remittances should be made by post-office or express money order, registered letter, or bank draft. Personal checks should be made out for 10 cents more than the amount of the order, to cover exchange. When check is sent, the order will be held until the money is collected.

Parcel Post. Single tubers or small plants can be sent by parcel post, although we consider express much safer. We do not prepay postage nor express charges, therefore if the goods are to be sent prepaid a sufficient sum must be added to your order to cover the delivery charges.

The safe arrival of packages is guaranteed, but any damage or shortage should be reported at once. No substitution will be made except by permission.

It is not possible for us to guarantee the growth of any plants we sell, since their failure may be due to improper planting, neglect, or unfavorable weather conditions. We take every precaution to ship plants in good condition; if they are treated according to directions given in this catalogue, they will surely satisfy you. But we give no guarantee, express or implied, about the description, quality or productiveness, and will be entirely free from responsibility for the results.

Inquiries will be answered as promptly as the press of business will permit. We are glad to be of assistance at all times, but in the rush season it is almost impossible for us to answer letters promptly.

Order Early. Because of the large volume of business in the spring, customers are requested to **send their orders early**. Hardy lilies will be shipped in time for spring planting; tender sorts will be sent in June.

THE INDEPENDENCE NURSERIES CO.
INDEPENDENCE, OHIO

Water-Gardening is a Fascinating Hobby

WATER-LILY culture is a form of gardening which has not been thoroughly understood in the past, and so has been considered a rich man's hobby. Water-Lilies are easily grown; one does not need experience in order to be successful, and as the plants are not expensive there is no reason why they should not be grown in many more gardens than at present. Their requirements are few—sunshine for the full day, rich soil, and water. Those conditions can be given in the back yard, in a tub, just as well as in the broad expanse of a private estate or the city park.

There are no more beautiful flowers grown than the Water-Lilies, and they are endowed with a distinctive, delightful fragrance. There is a wide range of color—white, blue, yellow, and the various shades of pink to deep red. Some are “day bloomers,” like the common Water-Lily of our ponds; other varieties do not open their blooms until the shades of evening approach, so that those whose duties prevent the enjoying the “day bloomers” can get the full measure of pleasure from those varieties whose flowers open in the early evening and remain open till the sun's rays reach them the following morning. Each flower opens for several successive days, then disappears under the water's surface.

HOW TO BUILD A CONCRETE POOL

Water-Lilies must have about a foot of water over the crown of the plants if they are to succeed. They will grow well in water 2 feet deep, but it is not necessary when building the pool to make it more than 2 feet deep. A concrete pool is better than trying to puddle the earth when one wants a small water-garden. The walls of the pool should be an inch below the surface of the surrounding ground so as to give the border a natural effect. A pool 10 by 20 feet in size will accommodate eight Water-Lily plants, besides giving room for a few border plants, such as the water-poppy, water-lettuce, papyrus, and similar aquatics.

For a pool 2 feet deep, dig out 3 feet of soil, grading the bottom so that any water collecting under the pool will drain to one corner. A

drain-tile should be provided, to carry the drainage away. Pack the earth firmly and put in 6 inches of cinders, which must also be firmly packed, to provide a solid foundation for the pool. A 10- by 20-foot pool, 2 feet deep, will require 50 bags of Portland cement, 100 cubic feet of sharp sand, 150 cubic feet of half-inch crushed stone, and 120 lineal feet of 4-foot woven wire fencing to be used as reinforcing.

The concrete bottom of this pool will be 6 inches thick, the walls 6 inches thick at the top and 8 inches at the bottom. In order to avoid joints, the form must be made so that the concrete can be poured into the form until the job is complete. This can be done by suspending the form from overhead. To save in the cost of material for forms, the excavation should be so made that the earth walls will be the outside of the form for the walls of the pool.

When the form is in place and everything ready, wet down the cinders and forms so that they will not absorb the water from the cement. Put 3 inches of concrete on the cinder, then put the wire fencing in, lapping it 6 inches, fastening the laps with wire. Cut the wire just long enough so that it will come within 2 inches of the top of the walls. The reinforcing placed, continue pouring the concrete until the form is full, working it all the while to make it as dense as possible. In mixing the concrete, use one part Portland cement, two parts sand, three parts crushed stone, and enough water to make it pour well.

As soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently, remove the forms and finish the surface by rubbing with a brick made from a clear mixture of concrete. To prevent the concrete from checking, it would be well to cover it with moist bagging, straw, or litter for ten days or two weeks. These not being available, moisten the concrete at least once a day. Allow the pool to stand not less than two weeks after completion before using.

Many pools are made without drainage and overflow provisions. It will cost but a little more to put a drainage-pipe in the low corner of the pool and have the inside of this drainage outlet threaded to take a pipe just long enough to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the top of the pool's walls. Provide water by having a connection within easy reach of the pool, for the amount of water evaporated is surprisingly large.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

To obtain the best results, water should be about one foot above the crown of the plant. In natural ponds the depth may be greater, but ordinarily should not exceed 2 feet. A square foot of soil is the least that should be used, and it cannot be made too rich. Cow-manure is the best fertilizer; the other manures are next in value, followed by the commercial fertilizers. The proportion should be about three parts of soil to one part of manure. An inch of sand over the soil will prevent the water from being discolored.

If you have a concrete pool, it is best to put the soil in a container—a small wooden box or a short piece of tile, a foot or more across, will do nicely. To winter the hardy plants, merely let them remain in the box, after the water is drawn off, and cover with sufficient straw or leaves (about 2 feet) to prevent frost from reaching the roots.

If you have a natural pool, the tubers may be planted directly in the

soil, and need not be covered in winter unless the water is drawn off. Under such conditions the tubers will remain in good order even through the most severe northern winters; when the sun begins to warm the water the new growth will make its way up to sunlight.

All that remains of the tender Water-Lily plant in the fall is a small bulb. This should be taken up after the first heavy frost, and kept dormant by being placed where it is light and warm, in moist sand. Early in the spring, pot the bulb in good soil, and place under water in some location where it will have strong light and an even temperature of about 60 degrees. In a few weeks several plants will be formed from the one bulb. These should be potted separately and grown on under water until needed for outdoor planting. However, tender bulbs are difficult to keep, and many people consider it somewhat easier to throw them away at the end of the year, replacing them in the spring with new plants from our greenhouses.

Use only one plant to a container, unless it is very large. Lilies need little attention after they are planted. The only requisites are sunshine, good soil, and warm water. The water should not be changed, only replenished, as it evaporates. The amount of growth of the plants depends upon the soil and the season. The plants will bloom the first year, producing a number of blossoms to a root in a season. Goldfish will thrive in the lily-pond; in fact, they make themselves very useful by preventing stagnation and by ridding the pond of mosquito larvæ.

You can make your water-garden, no matter what size, much more attractive by placing a border about it. If you have a large artificial pool it may be made to appear like the work of nature if the edges are concealed by small aquatics. Our stock of these plants is large. Many people dislike the crude look of the cement pool or wooden tub, and the effort required to conceal them is almost negligible.

We have been very fortunate in our shipments, and have received but few complaints from our customers about the condition of plants when received. Perhaps our success is due more to our precautions than to good fortune, but the fact remains that you will experience no difficulty here. If you require further instructions, or would like to have advice, do not hesitate to write to us—we will gladly answer your questions.



Rustic woodwork and a few flat stones lift this pool out of the "ordinary" class

TENDER DAY-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS

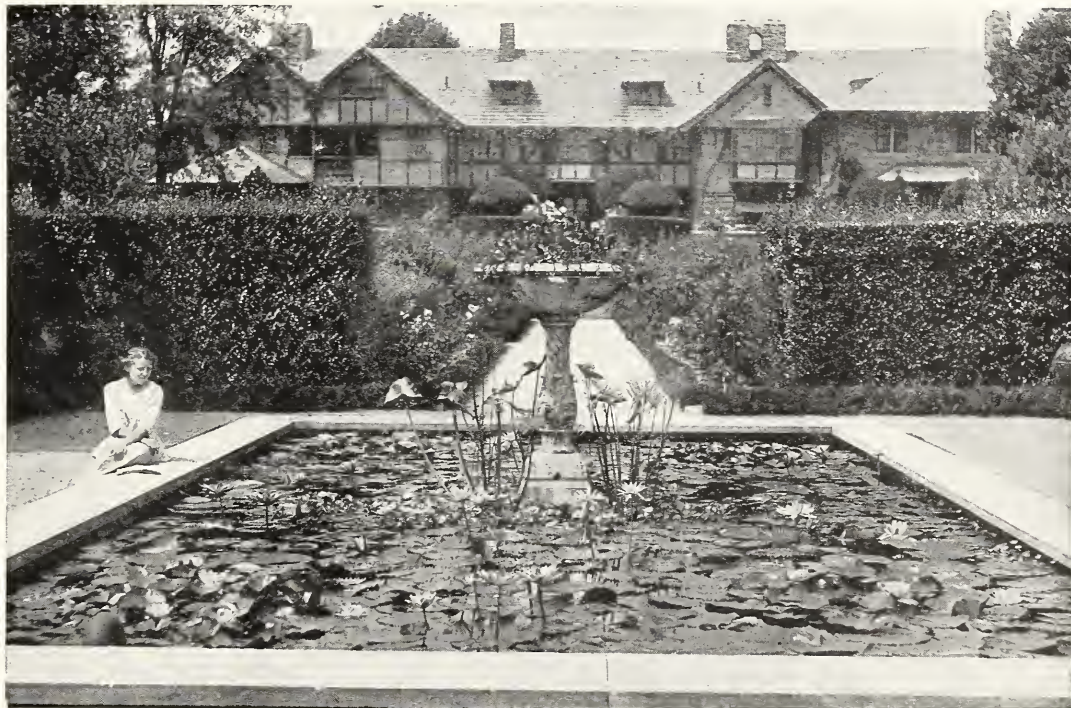
The flowers open soon after the sun rises and last all day. If you require only a few plants, these are most likely to be satisfactory

Capensis. Sometimes known as the Cape Blue Water-Lily. Flowers 6 to 9 inches across; particularly desirable for cutting, as the sky-blue shade shows to great advantage when placed indoors. \$1 each.

Castaliflora. The blooms are exceptionally large, measuring about 10 inches in diameter, while the color is a delicate shade of pink. They open early in the morning, remaining open all day, and have a most delicious fragrance. Leaves are quite attractive, in that they are flushed with pink on the under side, while the upper side is light green. \$5 each.

Cærulea. Light sky-blue flowers, the petals becoming almost white at the base; the stamens are yellow, while the sepals are lined and dotted with black. Well-opened flowers measure about 5 inches in diameter. \$1 each.

Daubeniana. This variety is almost in a class by itself because of its leaves, which are viviparous. The upper surface of the leaf produces young plants quite early. When these leaves have grown somewhat, the parent leaf dies, leaving the young plant to make a fresh start. The flowers are light blue with a faint fragrance which is very attractive. Probably this plant produces more flowers than any other Nymphæa, as



Lilies in a formal planting, where the concrete rectangular pool is made part of the landscape design



Upper flower, *Nymphæa Jessiana*. Lower *Nymphæa Robinsonii*

TENDER DAY-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS, continued

it blooms almost continuously from spring to fall. In fact, if you can arrange to give it light and water indoors during the winter, it will continue to bloom. Easily grown in a tub and equally good for a large pond. \$1 each.

Gracilis. Blooms of *Gracilis* are borne on strong stems; add to this their fragrance, and you can understand why this variety is considered one of the best for cutting. Flowers are medium size, 6 to 8 inches across, with deep yellow stamens. This is the only tropical Water-Lily of the day-blooming varieties that has white flowers. \$3.

Grosherzog Ernst Ludwig. An unusually good variety for pools but of too rampant growth for tub-cultivation. Blooms early and continuously; general effect is violet-blue. Because of the vigorous growth, care should be taken to give it ample space to develop properly. \$2.50 each.

Mrs. C. W. Ward. Blooms are 6 to 8 inches across, with sturdy stems well out of the water. This variety bears flowers almost continuously, and the rosy pink blooms are extremely effective among other sorts. \$2 each.

Mrs. Edward Whitaker. Enormous flowers, frequently 13 inches in diameter, borne high above the water. At first the color is lavender-blue; this turns to lighter tints as the flower matures. \$7.50 each.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Similar in some respects to *Daubeniana*, and possesses the same characteristics of foliage. The lavender-blue flowers of this variety have attained a much greater size than those of the parent, and the plant makes a stronger growth. The yellow stamens furnish a pretty contrast with the lavender hue of the petals. \$2.50 each.

Ovalifolia. Extremely large flowers, so pale as to be almost white, are produced in abundance. As the blooms age, they become shaded with blue. Fragrant. \$5 each.

Panama-Pacific. This variety is a favorite with many people because of the color changes which take place from the time the buds open until the flower is in full bloom. When they first come out of the water, the buds are greenish bronze, with reddish brown spots, and as they first open the color seems to be rosy red, particularly when observed in full sunlight. After the bloom has opened, the petals appear as reddish purple, while the stamens are bright yellow. This variety will produce an abundance of flowers as long as the season permits, and is excellent for the conservatory in winter. \$3.50 each.

Pennsylvania. This Lily was derived from *N. pulcherrima*, and is even more beautiful than the parent flower. The blooms are deep blue, and are produced almost continuously. Not adapted to tub-culture because of its luxuriant growth. \$2.50 each.

Pulcherrima. Blooms are 10 to 12 inches across, light blue in color, with yellow stamens. It is in flower almost continuously. Curious markings upon the sepals render it additionally attractive. \$2 each.

TENDER DAY-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS, continued

Stella Gurney. Produces a great quantity of light rose-pink blooms. The light green leaves bear extremely long petioles. Probably a seedling from Mrs. C. W. Ward. \$5 each.

William Stone. The color contrast of the flowers makes this variety very desirable. The stamens are purple, with a yellow center; petals deep violet. Buds open earlier than most and remain open all day. The long stems make it suitable for cutting. \$2 each.

Wilson Gigantea. Huge lavender-blue blooms, 7 to 8 inches across, which rise a foot above the surface of the water. One of the most desirable varieties for large pools. \$5 each.

Zanzibariensis. This can very well be used where a fragrant variety is desired. Flowers are deep purple, some 6 to 8 inches across. It is quite free-flowering. \$1.50 each.

Zanzibariensis azurea. In general quite similar to the preceding variety except that the flowers are lighter in color and a trifle more open. \$1 each.

Zanzibariensis rosea. General characteristics of this plant are the same as the above, with the exception of the colors, which are in various shades of rose. They open somewhat earlier in the morning than the other sorts. \$1 each.

TENDER NIGHT-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS

Bissetii. The blooms of this variety are rose-pink, somewhat globular, with concave petals; flowers reach good size, 8 to 10 inches across, and are borne in profusion. \$2 each.

Dentata. Pure white blooms somewhat flatter than the usual varieties; ordinarily 8 to 12 inches across. \$1 each.

Dentata superba. This is quite an improvement upon *N. dentata* of which it is a seedling. Flowers are larger and sepals and petals are extra broad. Vigorous and free-flowering. Awarded a certificate of merit by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$3 each.

Dentata magnifica. Flowers are about the same size as the preceding varieties, but with a tinge of yellow in the white; the bloom is decidedly cup-shaped. \$2.50 each.



A typical specimen of *Nymphaea dentata*, whose luxuriant growth promises an abundance of bloom during the entire summer



Nymphaea rubra rosea delights most people both on account of its color and its attractive design—like a star

TENDER NIGHT-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS, continued

Deaniana. Light pink blooms; the leaves are deep green, tinged with brown, slightly ruffled about the edges. \$1.50 each.

Devoniensis. Blooms are pure red in color. The leaves, 8 inches across, make this sort more suitable for pools than for tub-culture. The flowers are carried well above the water. \$1.25 each.

Frank Trelease. This *Nymphaea* should be in every collection, as it is the darkest colored of all Water-Lilies. The blooms are dark crimson; the foliage is dark bronze. \$1.50 each.

George Huster. Flowers are unusually large in size, many of them 10 to 12 inches across. Its bright crimson blooms form a very pleasant addition to the pool. \$2 each.

Jubilee. The petals are thicker than those of many varieties of Water-Lilies, a delicate creamy white shading to pink at base. \$1.50 each.

Kewensis. Although this plant flowers freely, it makes a moderate growth and is well suited to tub-culture. The blooms are light pink. \$1.50 each.

Omarana. Reddish pink flowers with white stripes. Attains great size—10 to 12 inches. It is a strong, vigorous grower. \$1.50 each.

Rubra rosea. Color of the flower is rosy carmine, and, due to the pointed petals, which are broader at the base, the shape is quite like a star; good size—8 to 10 inches across. \$1 each.

Sturtevantii. Brilliant red flowers, often 13 inches in diameter; handsome. Use rich soil and plant in sunny location. \$2.50 each.

HARDY LILIES IN NEW VARIETIES

Attraction. The color of this superb variety is deep red, tinged with rose; sepals are white, striped with the color of the flower. This is easily the largest hardy Water-Lily in cultivation, as it will frequently produce blooms 8 inches across. The large size of the flowers, with the strong, heavy growth of the plant, makes this a variety which should be found in every water-garden. \$10 each.

HARDY LILIES IN NEW VARIETIES, continued

Aurora. Changing hues in the blooms of this plant make it exceedingly interesting. When the flowers first open they are a creamy yellow tinted with rose, which gradually changes to a dark red by the third day. A small plant, suitable for tub-culture. \$1.50 each.

Comanche. Largest and one of the finest colored Lilies, having apricot tints. A combination of orange and glowing amber-red. \$5 each.

Escarboucle. Flowers are bright vermillion, striking in their brilliancy and extremely attractive. The plants make strong growth. \$10 each.

Eugenia de Land. Flowers of deep rose-pink with long, narrow petals and yellow stamens, borne upon the surface of the water. The plants are strong growers and will produce flowers freely. This is easily the best of the *N. odorata* type. \$1.50 each.

Fulva. Flowers open yellow, shaded with pink. On succeeding days the shade changes to orange-red. The older flowers are quite distinct from the newly opened blooms. Leaves mottled brown. \$1.50 each.

Gloriosa. This can well be called the most satisfactory Water-Lily. It is the earliest to bloom, and continues to flower until late summer, producing more blooms than any other sort. In the spring the flower is colored a deep carmine, which becomes darker as the season lengthens. The blooms are perfect in form, and 4 to 6 inches across. \$5 each.

James Brydon. Flowers are rich crimson, entirely distinct from other red-flowering varieties. Petals broad and incurving, forming a cup-shaped flower about 6 inches across. It is one of the first to bloom. \$2.50 each.

Lustrous. A new variety of our own introduction. It is a distinct improvement over any known variety of pink Water-Lily. The bloom is large, perfect cup-shaped, with a host of deep rose-pink petals, while the center is closely packed with yellow stamens. The sepals likewise are deep pink on the inside and brown beneath. There is a peculiar silvery sheen to the color, which gives it a wonderful luster; indeed many visitors last summer described it as "a deep peach-color." The young leaves are reddish brown, turning to deep green with age and have a distinctly ruffled edge. The plant is a strong grower, but the short leaf-stems restrict the spread, making the clump of leaves more compact—a desirable quality. Lustrous is not only new because this is the third year of its introduction, but new in that the bloom has a color and sheen entirely distinct from other varieties. \$10 each.



Just a suggestion of the latent possibilities of natural ponds



Upper flower, *Nymphaea marliacea albida*. See page 9
Lower flower, *Nymphaea Gladstoniana*. See page 9

Wouldn't you be surprised to see Water-Lilies growing in your neighbor's yard? Your neighbors will be just as surprised to see them in yours. Remember, you need only *water, soil and sunlight* for success with Water-Lilies.

HARDY LILIES IN NEW VARIETIES, continued

Mary. Petals pure white, slightly tinged pink toward the base; stamens light yellow; sepals almost white on the inside, with light green stripes, and on the outside deep bronzy green. We believe this variety will, within a few years, become one of the most valuable sorts for general cultivation. The growth is strong and vigorous. Blooms are borne well above the water and are quite fragrant. Every characteristic of this wonderful flower seems to render it most desirable. Of course it is particularly attractive to those people who are already acquainted with the existing varieties and therefore able to appreciate its superiority. \$5 each.

Mary Exquisite. One of the rare and desirable varieties belonging to the *N. odorata* section. The flowers are larger than the type, a beautiful pink, and are delicately scented. The plant itself is of strong growth and bears many delicate blooms. \$5 each.

PAUL HARIOT. Certainly is one of the very best varieties. It is quite large in size and one of the most beautiful of the hardy Lilies. Petals are clear yellow, shading to red toward the center of the flowers and at the base of the petals. The plants bloom freely, and are most satisfactory for home grounds, pools and parks. \$2.50 each.

Pink Opal. A new variety which has been cultivated for two or three seasons, yet has proved its value. The color is a deep pink. The buds are almost round, opening into a flower with comparatively short petals, but because of its substance it has a distinct value for cutting. \$2 each.

Rose Arey. This variety seems to be in bloom all the time, and the dark pink color of the blooms is very effective; the plants make a strong, heavy growth. \$3 each.

Sioux. This is a star-shaped variety, and one of the most satisfactory Lilies grown. The flower is large, and upon first opening is a dull rich bronze. The yellow changes to a reddish cast on succeeding days, making it the most unique in color of any of the Lilies. The plant is very free-flowering. \$3 each.

Vesuve. This is a most strikingly colored Water-Lily—the petals are a very bright, dark red, the stamens are red, tipped with yellow. This remarkable color attracts the attention of the visitor. Next to *Gloriosa* it is the freest flowering red Lily. Young leaves are dark red, mottled with brown. \$7 each.

William Falconer. Blooms good sized, 6 to 7 inches across. While this is not a new variety it is always scarce, because it is the darkest colored red Water-Lily. Not only are the petals a deep, dark red, but the stamens also, giving the entire flower a richness attained by no other Lily. The picture on the inside back cover will give you an idea of the beauty of the bloom—but no picture can possibly approach the richness of the flower itself. \$5 each.

GENERAL LIST OF HARDY NYMPHÆAS

Alba candidissima. This variety is too large to be grown in a tub; it requires ample space, but will surprise you with the size of its white flowers. It is particularly desirable for cultivation in a pool. 75 cts. each.

Gladstoniana. Flowers of large size—usually 6 to 8 inches in diameter—pure white in color; stamens are yellow and form a pleasing contrast with the petals. Plant requires a good deal of space as it is a very strong grower. \$1 each.

Helen Fowler. The fragrance which the blooms of this plant possess make it additionally attractive, although the color—a deep pink—would certainly cause it to be exceedingly popular. Flowers are borne well above the water, which makes them available for cutting. Rather small plants, desirable for tub-culture. \$1 each.

Jessiana. This variety belongs to the *N. odorata* class. The flowers are quite large, with well-expanded petals which are a pure, even pink. The plant is a free-grower, and, like others of its class, produces many of the sweetly scented blooms. See illustration, page 4. \$1.50 each.

Laydekeri lilacea. Petals lavender, shaded with bright red. The flowers are medium size and have a fragrance very similar to tea roses. As the growth is not strong, it will be found a good variety to cultivate in a small space. \$1.50 each.

Laydekeri purpurea. Just as well adapted to tub-culture as the preceding variety. Flowers are of medium size, with crimson petals and orange stamens. It produces many blooms. \$2 each.

Marliacea albidia. This variety blooms continually throughout the season. The petals are white, with yellow stamens. This is a really excellent variety. 75 cts. each.

Marliacea carnea. Very like the variety given above, except that the color is light pink which grows somewhat darker toward the base of the petals. \$1 each.

Marliacea chromatella. Medium-sized flowers, usually 4 to 6 inches across. Color of the bloom is bright yellow, with stamens somewhat deeper in color. The leaves are green, mottled with brown. \$1.50 each.

Marliacea rosea. Quite like the others in habit of growth, but the flowers are deep rose-color. One of the peculiarities of this plant is that the young tender leaves are bluish red, changing to deep green as they become older. \$1.50 each.

Odorata. This variety is indigenous to the northeastern United States. The flowers are medium in size, ranging from 3 to 5 inches in diameter; petals white, with yellow stamens. Well suited for planting in ponds in large quantities to obtain natural effects and should be used freely because of its beauty. 25 cts. each.

Odorata gigantea. Well known in southeastern United States, where it grows naturally in ponds. Flowers are pure white, quite large in size—generally 5 to 7 inches across. Produces blooms very freely. 75 cts. each.

Odorata minor. A dwarf form of *N. odorata* and more suitable for tub growth. 50 cts. each.

Odorata, W. B. Shaw. The fragrance of the blooms, added to the rich rose-color of the flowers, makes this one of the most attractive hardy Nymphæas. It produces flowers almost continuously. \$1 each.

Odorata sulphurea. This is one of the much-admired yellow sorts which are in such great demand. Flowers are borne well above the water and possess an attractive fragrance. \$1 each.

Odorata sulphurea grandiflora. Quite like the previous variety but the leaves are a bit lighter in color and the growth somewhat stronger. \$1.50 each.

Pygmæa. A good variety for tub-culture, as the flowers are smaller than those of any other cultivated Water-Lily. They range from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter and are pure white in color. \$1.50 each.

Pygmæa Helvola. Similar to the above, but the blooms are yellow. It is every bit as well suited to tub-culture. \$1.25 each.

Robinsonii. Floats upon the top of the water. Blooms are deep red in color, slightly tinged with orange. Flowers are produced freely. You will make no mistake by having one of the varieties with floating flowers in your collection. \$2.50 each.

GENERAL LIST OF HARDY NYMPHÆAS, continued

Tuberosa maxima. Very fragrant flowers of medium size, pure white in color and of globular shape. 50 cts. each.

Tuberosa rosea. The blooms are borne well out of the water, which makes them desirable for cutting. They are usually 4 to 5 inches across and of a delightful shade of pink. The plant makes a strong, vigorous growth. \$1 each.

Tuberosa Richardsonii. Flowers are pure white, double, and good size—generally 6 to 8 inches across—with petals which are somewhat fluted in the center. This Water-Lily is a perfect cup-shape. \$1 each.

William Doogue. Delicate pink blooms. With a fragrance which renders them doubly attractive. Plant blooms continually, and the splendid cup-shaped flowers, 5 to 6 inches across, form a desirable addition to any pool. Suitable for tub-culture. \$1.50 each.

VICTORIA · ROYAL WATER-LILY

Absolutely unlike anything else of the aquatic genera, these Lilies may be instantly recognized by their large leaves, often more than 6 feet in diameter. The margins are turned up at the edges to a height of 3 to 8 inches, giving the leaves the appearance of huge pie-pans.

Blooms are produced at night, and are worthy of the leaves in size, since they attain a diameter of 12 to 18 inches. They open on two successive days late in the afternoon, changing in color from white to pink or red, and exhaling a rich fragrance somewhat similar to a pineapple. They require almost tropical heat to produce blooms, and most people grow them for the leaves alone. Practically indispensable for water-gardens on large estates or in parks; because of their size they cannot be grown elsewhere. \$10 each.

One need not be a professional or expert gardener to succeed in Water Lily culture. No skill is required, for once the plants are in the water the work is done, excepting to furnish fresh water as the supply is reduced by evaporation. No cultivation, no digging weeds, no fighting insects, no worrying about dry weather—water gardening is the simplest form of gardening.

“LARGE POND” COLLECTION OF HARDY WATER-LILIES

This collection is comprised of five excellent varieties, which supply a most desirable combination of colors. Suitable for a pond with a minimum area of 125 square feet.

Nymphæa tuberosa Richardsonii. White blooms; 6 to 8 inches.

tuberosa rosea. Splendid pink flowers, not quite so large.

marliacea chromatella. Bright canary-yellow blooms.

gloriosa. Deep carmine-rose; blooms all season.

Paul Heriot. Extremely large blooms; clear yellow, with delicate shadows of red at the base of the petals. Blooms almost continuously.

One plant of each of the five varieties (total value \$11) for \$10

MARLIACEA COLLECTION

Three excellent sorts of three distinct colors. Will make a splendid appearance in a pool of any size, and are quite sufficient for a pool 7 by 10 feet. Each of these Lilies is large enough for a tub-garden.

Nymphæa marliacea albida. Pure white with golden yellow stamens at the center.

marliacea carnea. Light pink, growing darker at the base of the petals.

marliacea chromatella. Bright yellow flowers with darker stamens; medium size—4 to 6 inches across. Leaves green, mottled brown.

One plant of each variety (total value \$3.25) for \$3

ODORATA COLLECTION

Each one of the blooms in this collection is extremely fragrant; the flowers are usually fairly large. Each of the Lilies in this offer has a central tuft of yellow stamens.

Nymphæa odorata, W. B. Shaw. Has large, rosy pink blooms. The plant makes a strong growth and produces flowers continuously.

odorata sulphurea. Forms a pleasing contrast to the other varieties. It is pure sulphur-yellow and the flowers are borne well above the water.

odorata gigantea. Notable for the strong growth of the plant and the great number of pure white flowers.

One plant of each variety (total value \$2.75) for \$2.50

NELUMBIUMS—THE WATER LOTUSES OF ANCIENT WORSHIP AND LORE

This is the Lily that was revered by the Egyptians. Designs patterned after its flowers are found upon many burial crypts and ceremonial instruments. These picture manuscripts show plainly that the Lily was held to be possessed of mysterious power, or perhaps that it was a symbol of the peace and beauty of human happiness in the life to come.

If you have Nelumbiums in your garden this year, you may be able to understand the suppliant attitude of the Egyptians toward the flowers. They have an unusual beauty, that is true, but is there anything about them which savors of the supernatural; any peculiarity of form or coloring that is never found in other flowers? That is a problem each flower enthusiast must answer for himself.

Album grandiflorum. The fragrance of the flowers makes this sort particularly attractive. They are always quite large and pure white in color. \$2 each; potted plants \$3.

Flavescens. A beautiful new French variety offered for the first time in America. Large creamy white, with clear yellow center. A remarkably prolific and continuous bloomer. \$5 each; tub plants \$6 each.

Kermesinum. This is the earliest of the Nelumbiums. The blooms are a delicate rose-pink. \$1.50 each; potted plants \$2.50.

Luteum. This variety, native to some of the states in the South and West, is commonly known as the Water Chinquapin or American Lotus. The flowers are rich yellow; the plant seems entirely at home in the East. \$2 each; potted plants \$3.

Pekinensis rubrum plenum. Splendid, brilliant rosy carmine blooms, frequently 10 to 12 inches across. The flowers are quite double and similar in appearance to huge peonies. Very few of the varieties in this catalogue are capable of attaining this great size, and none surpass this bloom in beauty. \$5 each; potted plants \$6.

Roseum plenum. The blooms of this variety are always large and double. The color is deep pink. \$2.50 each; potted plants \$3.50.

Shiroman. This is easily the largest of the Nelumbiums. The flowers are snow-white and decidedly double. The plants require no particular attention and are vigorous growers. \$3 each; potted plants \$5.

Speciosum. The Sacred Lotus of the Nile. It grows well under almost all conditions. Both flowers and leaves stand well above the water. Blooms are always large and fragrant; color is a rosy pink. The plant is hardy in the latitude of Cleveland and northern Ohio. \$1.50 each; potted plants \$2.50.



Broad, thick petals, and an odd center feature Nelumbium blooms

SOME OTHER AQUATICS FOR POOLS AND TUB-GARDENS

You can greatly improve an artificial water-garden by using some of the plants listed in this section. They will improve most natural pools, too, particularly if the present growth is not desirable. Most of these aquatics have flowers, and each one has some characteristic which makes it worth while. It is almost impossible to make a mistake; any of them will please you.

Acorus japonicus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). An excellent plant, with variegated leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. gramineus variegatus. Something like the above, but smaller. Can be grown as a pot plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Calla Æthiopica (*Richardia africana* or Calla Lily). White flowers, which never seem to stop coming. Plant only when it is warm. \$1 each.

C. Elliottiana. The most desirable of the yellow Calla Lilies. Its flowers are as large as the well-known white variety, but are a lustrous golden yellow. The foliage is dark green with translucent spots of creamy white, and adds much to the beauty of the bloom. \$1.25 each.



Cyperus in variety are well adapted to shallow pools

C. Godefroyana. A dwarf form with splendid white blooms. Particularly suited to graded plantings. \$1 each.

C. palustris (Water Arum). This is like a Calla Lily, but much smaller in size. A desirable plant for shallow water. 25 cts. each.

Colocasia multiflora (Japanese Water Taro). Grows to a height of 4 or 5 feet, with brilliant green leaves on deep purple stems. It may be grown as a house plant. 50 cts. to \$5 each.

Cyperus adenophorus. A South American native which succeeds in shallow parts of the pool. Greenish white flowers are produced in umbels. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. alternifolius (Umbrella Palm). Grows well either in small pools or moist ground. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. alternifolius variegatus. A variety of the above with leaves variegated with white. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

C. gracilis. This is the dwarf form; excellent for aquariums and tubs. 25 cts. each.

C. Papyrus (Egyptian Paper Plant). The stalks are triangular and attain a height of 5 to 8 feet. At the top is a tuft of long thread-like leaves which gives the plant a most novel appearance. Shallow water and rich soil spell the best combination for this plant, but it also does well in ground kept slightly moist. 50 cts. to \$2.50 each.

Eichhornia crassipes major (Water Hyacinth). The dark, gleaming leaves and delicately tinted flowers of this floating plant make it unusually desirable. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; large plants 25 cts. ea.

E. azurea. Lavender flowers with deeper colored centers. Petals are slightly fringed. 50 cts. each.

Limnanthemum indicum (Water Snowflake). Like a lily in general characteristics, with quantities of fringed white blooms. 50 cts. ea.

L. nymphæoides. This plant has leaves like the Nymphæas and produces brilliant yellow flowers quite freely. It is hardy and will go well with almost any combination. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SOME OTHER AQUATICS FOR POOLS AND TUB-GARDENS, continued

Limncharis Humboldtii (Water Poppy). The leaves float upon the surface of the water. Flowers are large and yellow, similar to the blooms of the poppy. It is in flower almost continuously. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; large plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Limncharis Humboldtii (Water Poppy)

Limncharis Plumieri. Straw-colored flowers with a strong, erect growth feature this plant which usually stands 1 to 2 feet above the surface. The leaves are velvety green. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Myriophyllum proserpinacoides (Parrot's Feather). Quite successful planted in a tub or water-tight hanging-basket. The growth soon goes over the edges in the forms of long trailing stems. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Pistia Stratiotes (Water Lettuce). An unusual thing in a floating aquatic; soft, velvety leaves feature the growth. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pontederia cordata (Pickerel Weed). The blue flowers of this plant have made many friends, particularly as they are produced freely. The total growth is about 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sagittaria sinensis (Giant Sagittaria). The leaves of this variety are somewhat stronger and broader than the two previous kinds. Unusually attractive. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Salvinia braziliensis. Another surface plant with soft green leaves covered with a delicate hair-like growth. This is probably one of the best plants for aquariums, and because of the small foliage is adapted to small fish-globes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Scirpus (Hardy Rush). Slender green spikes; most valuable for naturalizing. Plant in shallow water or damp soil. 25 cts. each.

S. Tabernæmontanus Zebrina. Attractively variegated leaves with alternate bands of green and white. It attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and may be grown as an aquatic or as a garden plant. 50 cts. each.

Trapa natans (Water Chestnut). The foliage of this plant is decidedly mottled; the flowers are white and quite small in size, but the fruit is considerably larger. Late in the season the fruits drop off and remain in the water until the next year. 25 cts. each.

Typha latifolia. Ordinarily known as Cat-tails. Something that no water-garden should be without. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Water Fern. A queer plant which floats upon the surface. 25c. each.

Zizania aquatica (Wild Rice). The importance of Wild Rice as a food for water-fowls cannot be over-emphasized. It is easily grown in shallow water and is decidedly ornamental, as it shoots up rapidly and makes a growth of 5 to 10 feet. Panicles of bloom make it additionally delightful. Should be planted in every pond. 10c. each, 75c. per doz.

SEEDS OF WATER-LILIES AND NELUMBIUMS

Seeds of Tender Nymphaeas should be sown in spring in pots or pans of good soil, covering with about one-fourth of an inch of sand. The soil should be soaked thoroughly, then the container submerged and covered with about 2 inches of water, at a temperature of about 70 degrees. When the seedlings have made two leaves, they should be repotted. We offer the following varieties of Water-Lily Seed:

Nymphaea zanzibariensis (purple); **N. Rosea** (rose); **N., Mixed sorts.** Each, pkt. 25 cts.

Nelumbium luteum. A small hole should be cut through the shell of each seed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Nelumbium speciosum. Sacred Lotus of the Nile. Pkt. 25 cts.

Water-Lily Seed Raised by Artificial Hand Pollination

Tender varieties, mixed. Pkt. \$1

AQUATIC PLANTS SUITABLE FOR AQUARIUMS

How often do you change the water in your aquarium? In small glass bowls, without plants, the water should be changed daily, because there is no opportunity for the fish to secure a fresh supply of oxygen except when the water is renewed. A few aquatic plants in the aquarium will greatly lessen your labor. Water plants furnish a continuous supply of oxygen; they create it. To provide the proper amount of oxygen for the fish in your tank you should have at least one plant to every two gallons of water.

The plants we offer are not only selected for their beauty of foliage, but also are known for their production of oxygen. Naturally, some plants produce more oxygen than others, and these we have selected are especially adapted to small aquariums. We recommend that an aquarium contain 2 cubic feet of water or more, that is, the tank, if square should be 2 feet long by 1 foot wide by 1 foot deep. In small globular aquariums, 6 to 8 inches across, it is almost impossible to keep one plant and one fish alive and healthy.

In summer, place your aquarium in the shady side of the room, and keep the temperature as near 50 degrees as possible. If you maintain the proper balance between the aquatic plants and number of fish in the tank, it is only necessary to change the water every other month.

Anacharis canadensis gigantea (Giant Water Weed). Grows entirely under water; has dark green leaves and light stems. Makes a quick growth and forms oxygen rapidly. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Cabomba viridifolia (Washington Grass). Has brilliant, glossy green leaves of peculiar fern-like beauty. They are shaped like miniature fans and extremely regular in form. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Sagittaria sinensis (Giant Sagittaria). Dark green leaves, broad and strong. Grows freely and is considered one of the most valuable aquatic plants. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. natans. The long green leaves are in some respects similar to *Vallisneria spiralis*. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Salvinia Braziliensis. The delicate hairy surface of the leaves makes a strong contrast to some of the coarser water plants. Suitable for aquaria of all sizes. 15 cts. per bunch, \$1.50 per doz.

Vallisneria spiralis, Italian Type (Eel Grass). Distinguished by its long ribbon-like leaves. Supplies large quantities of oxygen and grows entirely under water. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Ludwigia Muletti. The leaves of this plant are quite unusual; they are green above and pink on the lower side. Looks well when planted in combination with green-leaved plants on this page. The small ovate leaves with their peculiar coloring do much to make any aquarium attractive. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Aquatic plants supply oxygen and keep the water fresh and clear



Clumps of Iris should be planted at the border of your lawn

IRISES BECOME MORE POPULAR EACH YEAR

No flowers surpass the Iris for decorative effects, and none of them requires less care. After the tubers have been bedded, they may be neglected for years, yet their stately blooms will appear each year to brighten your garden. Formerly there were only a few sorts, and these were familiar to everyone; now the number of patterns and colors obtainable is really amazing to anyone unacquainted with these glorious introductions.

Irises can be used about a lily-pool with excellent results. You can find a place in your garden for them easily—a place for all of them, from the dwarf varieties to the tall Japanese sorts. You can have a beautiful garden with Iris alone; combined with a lily-pool they spell garden perfection.

GERMAN IRIS

All German Irises are sold at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Black Prince. Both the standards and the falls of this Iris are a rich claret flushed with purple. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Brooksiana. The general effect is light pink. You can imagine the beauty.

Canary Bird. One of the dwarf bearded Irises. The standards are bright yellow; the falls somewhat deeper in color, with an orange beard. Attains a height of about 9 inches.

Caprice. A handsome sort with rosy red standards and falls somewhat deeper in color; the beard is yellow.

Celeste. Soft lavender, with deeper lavender shading. It becomes quite large.

Cherion. This Iris will be found a delicate combination of lilac-mauve and violet.

Fairy. The general effect of this flower is white, but it is delicately suffused with light blue; unusually beautiful.

Flavescens. Beautiful shade of soft yellow; the flowers are large and sweet scented. This is the most desirable variety for massing and highly valued for cutting. Early. 30 in.

Florentina alba. A very early sort; white, with a yellow tinge, faintly flushed with lavender.

Foster's Yellow. Both the standards and the falls of this sort are a creamy yellow. It is somewhat dwarf in growth.

Halfdan. Large, creamy white flowers, most substantial in appearance. This variety is rather widely planted as it makes an excellent effect in combination with deep blue and purple varieties, such as *Iris Kochii*. 35 cts. each.

GERMAN IRIS, continued

Harlequin. Satiny white standards, flaked with pale sea-green; the falls are orange-yellow, flaked with bronze. 15 inches. 50 cts. each.

Honorabilis. An effective variety with standards of gold; falls of mahogany-brown.

Ingeborg. Blooms are white all over, and attain a very large size; well-shaped in every instance.

Isoline. Blooms quite large. Standards lilac-pink; falls purplish old-rose, golden at throat; yellow beard. Standards quite broad and falls unusually long. A valuable new variety. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Jacquiesiana. Standards are crimson with a shade of copper, the falls are a deep red. A very beautiful variety.

Juniata. Perhaps the tallest of the bearded Irises. The standards and falls are clear blue. Flowers are unusually large and fragrant. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

King Edward. Both the standards and falls are of a peculiar shade of violet-red. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

King of Iris. A desirable new variety with standards of bright yellow and falls a deep brown with a border of yellow.

Kochii. Both standards and falls are rich purple. 35 cts. each.

Lohengrin. Both standards and falls are deep violet mauve. 50 cts. each.

Loreley. An attractive Iris with light yellow standards; falls of ultra-marine, bordered with light yellow. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mary Garden. Pale yellow standards, flushed with lavender; the falls are creamy white, dotted with maroon. 28 inches. 50 cts. each.

Mme. Chereau. The petals are white, delicately frilled with a border of blue. Flowers stand about 30 inches tall.

Monsignor. Standards are rich violet; falls are purple-crimson with a light margin. Quite large. \$1 each.

Mrs. H. Darwin. A free-flowering pure white variety. The falls are slightly netted with violet at the base.

Mrs. Allan Gray. The standards and falls are of the same shade—a delicate pale rose. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Nibelungen. Standards brownish yellow; falls violet-blue, with fawn margin.

Oriflamme. Large, handsome flowers with light blue standards and rich violet falls. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.



Here Irises are effectively used to conceal the union of wall and lawn

GERMAN IRIS, continued

Pallida dalmatica. Very good variety for planting in masses and excellent for cut-flowers. Standards are lavender; falls somewhat deeper in color. Flowers extra large.

Parasensis. Large; showy, deep purple, delicately penciled with white.

Parisiana. Standards white, dotted lilac-purple; falls white with lilac frilled edge. 50c. each.

Parc de Neuilly. Rich dark purple; a splendid new variety. 50 cts. each.

Pauline. Standards and falls usually large, rich pansy-violet color. 50 cts. each.

Powhatan. Standards light lavender; falls deep crimson. 38 inches. 50 cts. each.

Prince of Wales. Standards pearly white; falls are white, with darker veinings.

Princess Victoria Louise. Standards of sulphur-yellow and falls of a rich plum, bordered with pale yellow. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Queen Alexandra. Standards are fawn, dotted with lilac; falls are lilac with brown veining at the base. 2½ feet. 50 cts. each.

Rhein Nixe. Standards pure white; falls deep violet, white border. 50 cts. ea., \$5 per doz.

Rose Unique. Both standards and falls are bright violet-rose—almost pink. 38 in. 75c.

Shakespeare. Standards straw-yellow; falls maroon with a yellow network.

Sherwin-Wright. Both standards and falls are golden yellow without markings or shading. Blooms are good size. New. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Trautlieb. Another Iris not long on the market. Standards and falls are both of a soft rose-color. The unique shading will attract much attention. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Violet Queen. Standards are violet-blue; falls somewhat deeper in color. 25 cts. each.

Walhall. A new hybrid; standards lavender; the falls wine-red. Blooms large in size.

Wyomissing. Standards are creamy white, suffused with delicate soft rose; falls are deep rose at the base, shading to a flesh-colored border. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

IRIS SIBIRICA

Orientalis, Snow Queen. Narrow, grassy foliage; tall ivory-white flowers, quite large in size. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

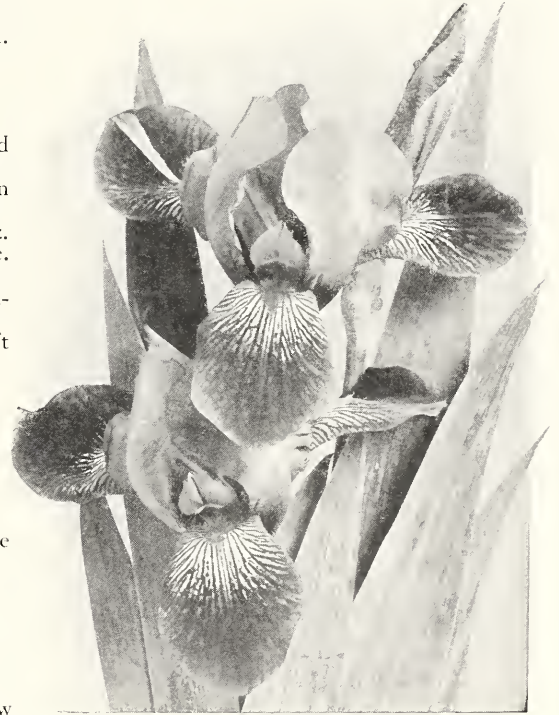
Orientalis superba. Violet-blue; tall foliage. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DWARF BEARDED IRIS

Cyanea. Bright blue standards and deep blue falls. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Excelsa. Deep yellow, with an orange beard. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Pumila Hybrida, Schneekuppe. Standards white; falls slightly reticulated with yellow at base. Large blooms on rather short stalks. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



German Iris, Honorabilis

JAPANESE IRIS

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., except where noted

8 **Antelope.** Flowers are white, with delicate lavender veins, and somewhat spotted with purple. Has a three-petal crest which adds much to its charm. One of the most beautiful flowers.

Gold Bound. Large, pure white bloom, with yellow center.

32 **Hanaaoi.** The tone is grayish blue, with traces of lilac.

34 **Hana-Gesho.** Tall; dark claret, overlaid blue; three large petals.

22 **Ho-O-Jo.** The general effect is gray; dark navy-blue feathers, terminating in blue lilac veining, radiate from the yellow blotches; petaloid stigmas are purple-blue. Six petals. The latest to bloom. 50 cts. each.

6 **Idsumigawa.** Gray ground, shaded minutely with violet-mauve; six petals.

38 **Kuma-Funjin.** This variety has six petals which are clear white, marked with a broad border of magenta-lilac. \$1 each.

77 **Mt. Fell.** White with deep blue lines; dark violet-blue crested stigmas tipped white; six petals; late bloomer.

44 **Purple and Gold.** The name pictures this flower as well as any description we can give.

24 **Renjo-No-Tama.** A full double variety with frilled petals; center is white with a wide border of pale lavender. \$1 each.

72 **Royal.** Mahogany-red—that most attractive color of the garden. Flowers broad and carried on long stems.

10 **Shignaeuranami.** A tall, dark blue sort, with a white halo radiating in white lines; six petals.

8 **Taiheiraku.** Crimson-purple with yellow center; ten petals. 50 cts. each.

2 **Tora-Odori.** Pale white, with faint flushes of violet, the most beautiful coloring imaginable. One of the largest and best varieties. Single.

63 **Uchiu.** Clear blue, with a white halo and radiating lines; six petals.

83 **Washi-No-Wo.** Mottled violet gradually shading to white-violet. Splendid for masses of color. 50 cts. each.

17 **Yomo-No-Umi.** Deep lavender-blue, with yellow blotches surrounded by a blue halo radiating out into feathers; violet petaloid stigmas; six petals.

100 **Yomo-Zakuru.** The general effect of the bloom is quite light, but the dense veins of reddish purple cause it to possess a peculiar beauty all its own.



Japanese Iris

SELECT LIST OF HARDY PERENNIALS

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum. Dense heads of pink flowers borne all summer; plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with finely cut, deep green foliage.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. A profuse bearer, all summer, of very double white flowers in loose clusters, on long stiff stems. 2 feet.

tomentosa. Bright yellow flowers in flat heads in June. A woolly, carpet-like plant adapted to rockeries. 1 foot.

ACONITUM Fischeri. Large, pale blue flowers in many-flowered panicles. September, October. 2 feet.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Gold Tuft. A highly desirable rockery plant with compact clusters of yellow flowers in May. 1 foot.

ANCHUSA Italica, Dropmore. Rich gentian-blue flowers in large, pyramidal spikes, in May or June. Wants sunny situation. 3 to 5 feet.

ANEMONE japonica, Whirlwind. Large, semi-double, pure white flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, on long stiff stems, borne abundantly in September and October.

ANTHEMIS Kelwayi. Large, daisy-like, deep golden yellow flowers, borne continuously from July till frost. Bushy, compact plants, with finely tinted foliage. 15 inches.

AQUILEGIA, Long-spurred. A select strain of very large, brilliant-hued, long-spurred flowers on long stems. 2 to 3 feet.

Mixed. Large flowers of various colors—pink, lavender, blue, white, cream, red, etc.—on long stems. 2 feet.

ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. White flowers in spikes, a few inches high, borne in the early spring. Give sunny situation.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora. Mugwort. Graceful, pyramidal spikes of creamy white, hawthorn-scented, spirea-like flowers in August and September; dark green foliage. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Stelleriana. Deeply cut, silvery white foliage; much used in borders and carpet bedding. 2 feet.

ASTER, Feltham Blue. Attractive, aniline-blue flowers, borne abundantly, in large clusters. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

St. Egwin. Pure pink flowers in large clusters; plants, bushy, densely branched. 3 feet. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society of England.

White Queen. An abundance of white flowers 1 inch across. 2 feet.

BOLTONIA asteroides. Stems 2 to 8 feet high, branching near the top and bearing many white aster-like flowers. August, September.

latisquama. Pink, aster-like flowers, larger and more handsome than above species. August and September. 4 to 8 feet.

CAMPANULA carpatica. Compact tufts 9 to 18 inches high, bearing an abundance of single, star-shaped, blue or white flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, on wiry stems. June to October.

Medium. Cup and Saucer. Large, double blue, white, and rose, bell-shaped flowers in June and July. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. Most conspicuous Campanula. Tall spikes of large, bell-like, porcelain-blue flowers in August. 4 to 6 feet.

pyramidalis alba. A white variety of the preceding.

CENTAUREA macrocephala. Yellow, thistle-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in July and August. Plants 3 feet high, with light green, long, narrow, irregularly notched leaves.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum, King Edward VII. Shasta Daisy. Large, cup-shaped, pure white flowers, on strong stems. June to September. 2 feet.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Normandie. Beautiful, delicate pink, early variety; blooms before the heavy frosts set in.

Yellow Pompom. One of the better sorts.

Beldon's White. A very desirable variety.

Red Button. An attractive, red, small-flowering or button variety.

SELECT LIST OF HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

CERASTIUM tomentosum. Low-growing, 6-inch rockery plants, with silvery foliage and white flowers in June. Excellent for carpeting dry, sunny spots.

DELPHINIUM Belladonna. Clear turquoise-blue flowers with white eye, produced from June till frost.

English Hybrids. An extremely fine strain of mixed hybrids from the best named varieties. Plants strong, with 2-foot spikes.

formosum. An old favorite. Dark blue flowers with white eye on strong plants. 3 to 4 feet.

DIANTHUS barbatus. Sweet William. Single or double. An old garden favorite with large, flat clusters of highly colored flowers. Excellent for bedding.

deltoides. Maiden Pink. Deep red flowers with crimson eye, borne by a creeping plant that sends up numerous 6- to 10-inch stems. Excellent rockery plant. 50 cts. each.

Pancicii grandiflorus. Large, double red flowers in big clusters on stout stems.

Heddewigii. Japanese Pink. Single and double flowers varying in color from delicate rose to deep velvety crimson. Fine cut-flowers.

DICENTRA spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. Long spikes of attractive, heart-shaped, pink flowers. Plants thrive anywhere in the border, including shaded places. 50 cts. each.

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant. An interesting and attractive plant. Has 6-inch spikes of fragrant, white or rosy purple flowers, that give off, on warm, sultry evenings, a fragrant oil which is readily ignited by holding a lighted match against the stem directly under the flower-spike. 2 to 3 feet.

DIGITALIS purpurea gloxiniaeflora. Foxglove. White, purple, rose, and mixed flowers in long spikes on plants 4 to 6 feet high. A most satisfactory border plant.

EUPATORIUM coelestinum. Mist Flower. Light blue, ageratium-like flowers, borne in compact, branching clusters. 1½ to 2 feet.

FUNKIA variegata. Day Lily. Broad, massive, dark green foliage with white margins, surmounted in midsummer by foot-long spikes of pale violet flowers; thrives in sun or shade.

GAILLARDIA aristata. Blanket Flower. An abundance of gorgeous, crimson, orange and vermilion daisy-like 2-inch flowers with brown centers. June to frost. 2 feet.

GERANIUM ibericum. Crane's-bill. Violet flowers 1 inch across in loose clusters on long stems, with few leaves. 1 to 1½ feet.

GEUM coccineum, Mrs. Bradshaw. Double, brilliant scarlet flowers, 2 inches across, on long slender stems, with few leaves. 1 to 1½ feet.

GYSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. A slender, much-branched spike with a myriad of small, white flowers; possesses a grace and charm not found in any other perennial. 2 to 3 feet.

HELENIUM, Riverton Beauty. Large, rich lemon-yellow flowers with purplish black cone center; August and September. 4 feet. **autumnale rubrum.** Sneezewort. Deep red flowers, on long stems. Robust grower; blooming in August and September. 3 to 4 feet.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Lemon Lily. Fragrant, deep lemon-yellow flowers on 1- to 2-foot stems; leaves narrow, 1½ to 2 feet long.

fulva. Tawny Day Lily. Orange-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers with darker shadings; not fragrant. June, July. 1½ to 2 feet.

HOLLYHOCKS. Stately, majestic plants 6 to 8 feet high, bearing immense, double flowers of many colors. We have an unusually good strain.

IBERIS sempervirens. Candytuft. Dwarf plants, with evergreen foliage, which is almost hidden by the abundance of white flowers in early spring. 8 to 10 inches.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Gay Feather. Densely crowded, 15- to 18-inch spikes of rosy purple flowers in July and August; succeeds anywhere, 3 to 4 feet.

Good field clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., unless otherwise stated

SELECT LIST OF HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

LINUM perenne. Flax. Slender plants bearing pretty, light blue flowers all summer. Fine for rockeries or borders. 1½ feet.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Large spikes of clear blue, pea-like flowers in May and June. Must be watered in dry weather. 2 to 4 feet.

LYCHNIS chalcadonica. One of the best "old-fashioned flowers." Brilliant scarlet, 2 inches across, in June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

MONARDA didyma. Bee Balm. Flower-heads 2 inches across of brilliant scarlet; plants vigorous, 2 to 3 feet high, with fragrant foliage, July and August.

MYOSOTIS alpestris. A dwarf Forget-me-not with dense spikes of yellow-cyed, blue flowers; fragrant in the evening. 3 to 8 inches.

PAPAVER orientale. Oriental Poppy. A fine strain of hybrid forms, the flowers varying from white to crimson-maroon, 6 inches or more across. 2 to 2½ feet.

PENTSTEMON gloxinoides. A fine strain of Beard Tongue. The gloxinia-like flowers are of many colors and sometimes 2 inches across. 1 to 2 feet.

PHLOX. One of the most important perennial plants. The plants thrive in any soil or situation and bloom over a long season, requiring but little attention from year to year.

Baron von Dedem. Intense scarlet-red. 35 cts. each.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with bold crimson eye.

Brilliant. Brilliant scarlet; trusses appear to be on fire. 35 cts. ca.

Champs Elysees. Bright rosy magenta. Very attractive.

Hodur. Flesh-pink, with large white eye.

La Vague. Bright bluish lilac or mauve, with cherry eye.

Mme. Prosper Langier. Dazzling crimson, with deeper eye.

Mrs. Ingalls. Soft shell-pink; a strong grower.

Mrs. Jenkins. The best all-round early white. 2 feet.

Peach Blossom. Beautiful, peach-blossom pink.

Rijnstroom. A beautiful carmine-rose flower of large size.

Good field clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted

PHYSALIS Franchetii. Chinese Lantern Plant. An attractive plant, 2 feet tall, with many fruits enclosed in the 2-inch, brilliant orange-red "balloons" or calyxes.

PLATYCODON. Japanese Bellflower. Bushy plants, 1 to 2 feet high, producing attractive blue or white flowers. July to October. We have Single Blue and Single White.

PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. Leadwort. A dwarf plant, of spreading habit, covered with deep blue flowers from June to frost. Fine bedder. 6 to 12 inches.



A border of Phlox gives color for the garden and a multitude of blooms for cutting

SELECT LIST OF HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

- POLEMONIUM caeruleum.** Jacob's Ladder. Large clusters of bright blue flowers, 1½ inches across, with golden anthers, l
- RUDBECKIA, Golden Glow.** A showy, double, yellow-flowered plant thriving under most adverse conditions. 6 feet.
- maxima.** Immense, daisy-like flowers, 5 to 6 inches across, with 2-inch greenish yellow cone; glaucous green foliage. 4 to 9 feet.
- Newmannii.** Large, deep orange-yellow flowers with dark purple cone, on long wiry stems; blooms all summer. 3 feet.
- purpurea.** Peculiar, reddish purple flowers, 4 inches across, with very large brown cones; blooms from July till September. 3 feet.
- SALVIA azurea.** Sky-blue flowers in slender spikes, in great profusion, during August and September. 3 feet.
- STATICE latifolia.** Sea Lavender. Tufts of leathery leaves, producing an immense head of thin, wiry stems, covered with minute purplish blue flowers. 1½ feet.
- STOKESIA cyanea.** Cornflower Aster. Handsome, lavender-blue or white flowers, 4 to 5 inches across. 1½ feet.
- TRITOMA Pfützeri.** Red-Hot Poker. Rich orange-colored spikes of flowers, borne abundantly from August to October, make this an unusually desirable plant for massing. 2 to 3 feet.
- TUNICA Saxifraga.** A tufted, spreading, wiry plant with numerous small, rosy white, lilac, or pale purple flowers. 6 to 10 inches.
- VERONICA spicata.** Speedwell. Long spikes of clear blue flowers, with purple stamens. July and August. 2 feet.
- VINCA minor.** Myrtle. A trailing evergreen plant with blue flowers; thrives in shaded places.
- VIOLA cornuta.** Horned Violet. Like a small pansy, fragrant, blue, reddish purple, or white flowers from early spring till late fall; prefers partial shade.
- YUCCA filamentosa.** Adam's Needle. Tufts of broad, sword-like 18-inch foliage, producing a large panicle of creamy white flowers in June. 4 to 5 feet.

Good field clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These plants are used chiefly in large beds, or for margining ponds and lakes, although they are often used with small shrubs in wide borders. Those with plumes are often cut late in the fall and used for winter decoration indoors. If left uncut, they retain their form all winter and thus have a decorative value that is hardly surpassed by evergreens.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., except where noted

- ARUNDO Donax.** One of the tall-growing reeds, a native of Europe and Asia, often reaching a height of 15 feet. The leaves are long and broad, bright green. The plants are topped by reddish brown plumes, which turn to silver-gray at maturity. 50 cts. ca.
- Arundo Donax variegata.** Not quite so tall as the preceding variety, and in extremely cold climates must be protected in winter; the leaves are striped green and white. 50 cts. each.
- ELYMUS glaucus.** Blue Lyme Grass. A beautiful, hardy ornamental grass having narrow, glaucous silvery foliage; very desirable for the borders or edges of beds of taller grasses or plants. 2 feet.
- EULALIA gracillima univittata.** The Japanese Rush. A plant growing from 6 to 7 feet tall with long, narrow foliage, bright green in color with a silvery midrib.
- japonica variegata.** An ornamental plant whose green leaves are striped with white and stems marked with pink or yellow.
- japonica zebrina.** A peculiarity of this plant is that the yellow markings run across the leaf rather than lengthwise; plants will grow from 6 to 7 feet tall.

Plants with bright colored flowers are peculiarly adapted to the margin of a Lily pool. The clear water makes a perfect outdoor mirror, reflecting the form and color of the blooms in a most charming fashion. Aquilegias, campanulas, delphiniums, monardas, foxgloves, tritomas, phlox in variety, lemon lilies, hollyhocks—in fact a host of perennials can be used for the border.

CANNAS

Cannas will make a good growth in almost any kind of a soil, so long as they are in a sunny position, but they respond quickly to good treatment and are quite appreciative of good, rich ground. To get the largest and best colored flowers, the bed should be spaded 2 feet deep and a generous portion of well-decayed manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. The bed should be watered very little for the first several weeks, but after the Cannas have made some growth they may be watered freely at all times. Although it is possible to make up beds combining several colors, the best effect may be secured by planting one color to each bed, and obtaining any desired contrast by using bedding plants around the border. Plant the tubers 2 feet apart and do not have them too deep; the eyes should protrude a little from the ground.

Crimson Bedder. Excellently adapted to large mass plantings because of the vivid coloring of its flowers, and its handsome foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Distinction. Immense blooms of reddish yellow, with a wide border of pure yellow. A splendid variety for bedding. 5 feet. \$1 each.

Eureka. One of the best white Cannas for all purposes. Flowers are quite large and substantial and are produced on strong, vigorous plants. 4½ feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Flag of Truce. The general effect of the flower is white, although it is rather creamy and sprinkled with faint pink dots on each petal. Not so white nor so tall as *Eureka*, but quite distinct and valuable. 4 feet. 75 cts. each.

Golden Eagle. Clear golden yellow flowers are produced in large clusters well above the foliage. The plant makes a free, upright growth. Valuable for mass plantings. 4 feet. 50 cts. each.

King Humbert. Huge, orange-scarlet flowers are borne above vigorous, dark bronze foliage throughout the season. This is one of the most popular bedding sorts as it is certain to produce a brilliant color effect. 5 feet. 25 cts. each \$2.50 per doz.



CANNAS, continued

Meteor. Splendid, erect trusses of deep blood-red flowers are produced very freely throughout the season. The color of the blooms is even more intense than King Humbert. Commonly considered the best deep red, large-flowered Canna. 5 feet. 25 cts. each.

Mohawk. Brilliant poppy-red flowers which change to carmine as the bloom becomes older. The petals are unusually long and seem quite unaffected by sun and rain. Bronze foliage. 5 feet. \$2 each.

Morning Glow. Soft shell-pink flowers with orange-red centers are borne upon plants with olive-green foliage, striped and veined with bronze. The flowers are truly delightful, and the color contrast with the foliage makes this variety very attractive. 4 feet. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. Probably the most beautiful salmon-pink Canna. The heads are perfectly formed and the flowers last for a long time. 4 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Nokomis. Brilliant crimson flowers, with a rich silky sheen to the petals. The foliage is bronze. 5 feet. 35 cts. each.

Olympic. Brilliant red, center shaded with lighter red and spotted with carmine. The blossoms in themselves are quite large and the clusters of bloom are truly enormous. 5 feet. 50 cts. each.

Orange Bedder. Brilliant orange, suffused with just enough scarlet to intensify the basic color. This variety was awarded a certificate of merit by the Society of American Florists. 5 feet. 25 cts. each.

Pocahontas (Bronze Olympic). Brilliant red flowers are borne on firm, upright stems. The foliage grows close enough to the cluster of bloom to give the general effect of a bouquet. 7½ cts. each.

Queen Charlotte. Pomegranate-red, bordered with brilliant golden yellow. Because of its dwarf growth this is a good variety to put on the outer edge of circular beds. 2½ feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Richard Wallace. Brilliant canary-yellow; the blooms are unusually large. 4½ feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Statue of Liberty. Without any exception the largest Canna in existence. The flowers are brilliant flame-red, of the orchid type, and are of good form and extremely large size. Its foliage is bronze, with leaves half again as large as any other Canna; they have a rich ebony shade. With good care will attain a height of 6 to 7 feet. 75 cts. each.

The President. Rich scarlet blooms, frequently 7 inches across when open, are produced on sturdy stalks well above the luxuriant green foliage. Superior to any other red variety, both in the quantity and quality of bloom; the splendid flowers resist unfavorable weather conditions in a remarkable way. 4 feet. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

The Gem. Cream color, dotted with carmine. Flowers above the average in size, on long stems. 50 cts. each.

Varouna. Deep bright orange flowers; bronze foliage, which is very effective. 50 cts. each.

Wintzer's Colossal. Vivid scarlet flowers that retain their bright color for a long time. The blooms are unusually large and will frequently be 7 to 8 inches across. 5 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Yellow King Humbert. One of the best yellow Cannas known. The blooms are bright yellow, lightly spotted with red. This variety has the same free-flowering qualities as the original King Humbert. The leaves are light green and form a pleasant contrast to the brilliant flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



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WILLIAM FALCONER

A rich crimson and gold that will make a colorful contrast with any white or yellow sort. For full description see page 8.



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JAPANESE Irises are superb border plants for Water-Lily pools. Year after year their gorgeous colors provide a foil for the dainty tints of the Lilies and enhance their loveliness.

